

Honolulu Market Co., Ltd.

PHONE MAIN 219.

New Goods
Quick Delivery
New Goods

NEW BOOKS

The Golden Rule Bazaar

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
 "Milly," by Maurice Thompson.
 "Sweetheart Manette," by Maurice Thompson.
 "The Octopus," Frank Norris.
 "The Life and Letters of the Ancient Hebrews," by Lyman Abbott.
 "God's Puppets," by Imogen Clark.
 "The Making of Christopher Ferringham," by Marie Dix.
 "The Islander," by Harrison Robertson.
 "Ben Hur," The Player's Ed., Ill.
 "Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son.
 "At the Court of the King," by Westley.
 "The Wizard's Knot," by Dr. Wm. Barry.
 "Arrows of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson.
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.
 "New England Legends and Folk Lore," by Drake.
 "Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Pidgeon.
 "Blue Shirt and Khaki," by Jas. E. J. Archibald, who witnessed closely the campaigns in Cuba and South Africa.
 The United States Tariff Schedule, revised up to July 1st, 1900.

WALL PAPER

NEW STOCK.

Choice Designs,
Reasonable Prices.

Lewers & Cooke

LIMITED.
Fort Street.

SEND YOUR BUSINESS ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH.

You can do it Now

The Inter-Island Telegraph Co.

is transmitting messages to all the islands of the group except Kauai.

MINIMUM RATE IS \$2.

Honolulu Office, Magoon Bldg.

UPSTAIRS.

TELEPHONE MAIN 131.

Messenger will call for your message if desired

Castle & Cooke

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance.

OF BOSTON.

Delta Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SANG LEE CHAN

1223 FORT STREET, Just Above Orpheum.
GROCERIES, FISH, CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Telephone No. 81 White.

Two Upright Pianos

For this week only:

\$86

\$76

Remember the Prices.

Bergstrom Music Co.

A Fresh Supply . . .

OF THE ERECT FORM

W. B. Corsets

—ALSO—

Latest Style in

Ladies' White Skirts and Capes

E. W. Jordan

No. 10 FORT STREET.

THE New England Bakery.

HOTEL STREET.

Serve the finest Dairy Lunch in the city, including
 TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, SWEET MILK, HOT ROLLS AND BUNS, NICE FRESH BREAD AND BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, which only a first-class Bakery could supply for the low price charged.

Extra nice Pocket Lunches of assorted Cheese and Ham Sandwiches, Pies and Doughnuts, etc., for 15 cents each package.

Store opens at 6 o'clock a. m.

J. Oswald Luttet,

MANAGER.

It is Such a Convenience

To have our wagons bring all the Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Cake and Pastry you'll need—every morning, fresh from the oven. Saves you all the trouble of baking. Insures having the lightest, most delicious Bread, etc., it's possible to bake.

German Bakery

Phone White 3851.

UPPER FORT STREET

A. C. LOVEKIN,

Stock and Bond Broker

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT.

402 Judd Building.

THE LAND OF THE MAORIS

The Advancement of Warrior Race.

SUCCESSFUL LAND TREATIES

After Desperate Resistance Tactical Handling Brought Pacification.

Among the colored races with which the Anglo-Saxon people have come in contact there are few presenting so many features of interest and none showing such a remarkable advancement from savagery to civilization as the Maoris of New Zealand. The history of their encounters with the white invader of their country, of the pacification and of how they were turned to the ways of civilization, though it extends over but a brief period, is full of picturesque incident, and may furnish some useful information for the United States in dealing with the people of the Philippines.

There is no record of the origin of the Maoris. Tradition tells of their voyaging to New Zealand in canoes from some of the islands of the Pacific, and this tradition is accepted by students of the race, the time of their coming being about 500 years ago. When Tasman first sighted New Zealand in 1642, he found the natives numerous and fierce, and Captain Cook gave blood-curdling accounts of their warlike character and cannibalism as the result of his visits from 1769 to 1774. In 1809 sixty-six white persons on board the ship Boyd, which called on her way from Sydney to England, were killed and eaten by the Maoris, and in 1816 the crew of the American brig Agnes suffered a similar fate. However, the Rev. Samuel Marsden took a band of missionaries to New Zealand in 1814. He secured the friendship of some of the chiefs, but was unable to prevent wars among the different Maori tribes. When the first organized band of British settlers arrived, ten years later, the majority of them were frightened from the country by the sight of a conquering tribe cutting up and eating the bodies of its enemies.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI. The missionaries, however, continued their work, and through their influence the active intervention of Great Britain was secured, and in 1840 the treaty of Waitangi was signed, a great event for the Maoris, who to this day regard that agreement as their Magna Charta. It contained the Maoris' declaration of allegiance to the Queen and Great Britain's recognition of the Maori ownership of the whole of New Zealand. This treaty led to a semblance of peace and the settlement of the country proceeded, but the difficulty of dealing with the natives with respect to their lands was soon apparent, and the first bloodshed after the signing of the treaty was caused by a disputed land transaction between the whites and the Maoris. The war lasted five years, peace being eventually restored by the efforts of Sir George Grey, who secured the confidence of the Maoris, dealing fairly with them, paying for their lands, setting up schools to educate their children and train them in agriculture. Throughout the war a section of Maoris had remained friendly to the English, and had fought with them against the hostile tribes.

During the twelve years of peace that followed the ever-increasing number of white settlers in New Zealand had many friends among the Maoris. But the tribes inhabiting the heart of the north island continued hostile to the British. They had been always averse to the Maoris selling their land, and they had noted with displeasure the increased power of the white men. Meetings were held and it was resolved that an attempt should be made to amalgamate all the Maori tribes under one king with a view to driving the English out of the country. Te Whero Whero was chosen king, and he hoisted the Maori flag, but the movement was unsuccessful, and to this day there has not been any union of the tribes. There is still a Maori King, but his authority is acknowledged by only a section of the Maoris, and he uses his influence not to drive the English out of the country, but to secure from the English representatives in Parliament the best legislation possible for his people.

PACIFICATION OF THE MAORIS.

The movement, however, was accompanied by the formation of a land league, and the old trouble in connection with the purchase of native lands led to war in the Taranaki district. No sooner had this rising been quelled than another section of the Maoris, the Warkatos, were in arms, and a long and costly war followed. Sir George Grey, who had been so successful in the first war, arrived in 1861, but the Maoris were not subdued until 1866, and there were skirmishes up to 1871.

Throughout the war Sir George Grey had done much to break down the native distrust of the English colonists, and at a critical time Sir Donald McLean came on the scene as minister of native affairs. During his seven years of office all traces of enmity were wiped away. Sir Donald McLean understood the Maoris. He paid respect to their chiefs and showed great tact in the purchase of native lands. He employed a large number of Maoris on roadmaking, paying them liberally. Though obstinate and self-willed in opposition, the Maoris have always been easily handled when respectfully and kindly treated, and Sir Donald was ever their friend and counselor. They had learned the value of money long before the close of the war, and the money spent among them in roadmaking did much to



Dr. M. G. McLaughlin,

conciliate them, while the roads opened up the country for future settlement. RAPID PROGRESS OF THE NATIVES.

There has been one, and only one, real difficulty in dealing with them. The land question has always been a source of trouble. It was the cause of much of the bloodshed, and has been the object of continuous negotiations ever since, but successive governments since 1870 have shown much patience and consideration with Maori land owners, and gradually prejudice has given place to confidence, and the Maoris to their own benefit are now leasing and selling their lands freely to Europeans. The treaty of Waitangi gave to the Maoris, numbering at the time 60,000 or 70,000, an absolute title to 66,000,000 acres of valuable land, and the validity of the treaty or the rights of the Maoris to the land has never been disputed.

When the treaty was signed the private purchase of native lands was stopped, the pre-emptive right of purchase from the Maoris passing to the British Government, an officer of the crown being appointed to determine the titles. This method obtained until 1862, when land courts, presided over by able judges were set up to determine titles and private purchases were allowed up to 1894, when the crown again took the sole right of dealing with the Maoris. The Maoris urged that they should have a grander voice in the disposal of their lands. After many consultations with the tribes the present Premier, the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, has recently brought into operation the most promising land legislation yet provided for the Maoris. The whole control of the lands is vested in a board partially elected by the Maoris themselves, provision being made for the majority of the members being Maoris. The board investigates titles and has power to sell or lease land either to private individuals or to the crown, but prior to any sale the members of the board have to be satisfied that the alienating Maori retains sufficient land for his own support.

Since the treaty of Waitangi much land has passed out of the hands of the Maoris. Since 1870 the Government has spent a sum equal to \$10,000,000 in purchasing native lands in the north island, and prior to that year the whole of the south island had been disposed of by the Maori owners. There are still, however, over 10,000,000 acres owned by Maoris, of which they cultivate only about 10,000 acres.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MAORIS.

The position of the Maoris today is in many respects in striking contrast to that of a quarter of a century ago. Unfortunately their numbers are decreasing. There were at the last census under 40,000. The half-caste population, now over 6,000, is steadily increasing. To a considerable extent the Maoris still live in communistic fashion, each village cultivating sufficient food for its own requirements, while in their dealings with Europeans they frequently pool the proceeds for the benefit of the community. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, and as railways are being pushed through their country and the opportunities for earning and spending money in European fashion are increased, the little communities are being gradually broken up.

Of the marks of improvement shown by the Maoris there is none so distinctly prominent as the anxiety they display for the education of their children and their instruction in the English language. There are 4,410 Maori children now attending school, many of them are receiving higher education, and a few have been graduated at the university. There are several Maori lawyers in the colony, and the roll of the Supreme Court contains the name of at least one Maori barrister. When well trained the Maoris make excellent mechanics and they have always shown a wonderful capacity for making roads, even without engineering assistance.

MAORIS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In the last thirty years the Maoris have returned four members to the New Zealand House of Representatives, and they have at present two members of the race sitting in the Legislative council. The present Minister of Native Affairs, the Hon. James Carroll, is a half-caste, sitting for a European constituency. He is a persistent advocate of the cause of the Maoris. For the election of the four Maori members of the House of Representatives all Maoris over 21 years of age have a vote. At the last election there were twenty candidates for the four seats, and of a total population of 38,854 (including children), 13,625 voted. The local government of Maori villages has until recently been left in the control of the chiefs, but an act passed during the last session of Parliament has created Maori councils with a sort of mixed authority comprising the functions of policeman, magistrate and local board of health.

Listen--Weak Men

The failure of medicine, of quacks—and even of other so-called treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. Everything but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. It HAS cured thousands of other remedies without success.

Your most intimate friends are using it and being cured. mention it, because few men want any one to know they are in treatment. It makes men strong; it removes the effects of early dissipation, overwork, and all violation of the laws of nature. It mends, and makes perfect. No man who is weak will make the attempt to regain his strength until he tries

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

The grand, invigorating Electric current is given to the weak and organs, and fills them with youthful energy. It makes old and young men vigorous. It is the essence of vital power, which the dormant energies, creates physical strength and elevates to the standard.

It cures to stay cured, Nervous Debility, Weakness of any kind in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys. It cures Rheumatism, Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Send For Free Book

If you are weak, if you have Lame Back, Rheumatism, Weak Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Physical Decline, Loss of Energy and any evidence of breaking down of the physical or nervous system, FOR MY BOOK AND SYMPTOM BLANKS, WHICH ARE SENT

702 Market Street, San Francisco.

The Red Cross Society of London

Chose for Shipment To the Cape

Sold by all First-Class Saloons. Being a High Priced Whiskey many don't keep it if they can sell a cheaper brand on which they can make more profit, therefore Insist on Getting it, or call on



HOFFSCHLAEGEER, CO.,

The Pioneer Wine and Liquor House,

King Street, near Bethel.

Sanitary Plumbing

AND

SEWER CONNECTIONS A SPECIALTY

Cornice and Galvanized Iron

AT

JOHN NOTT,

85 KING STREET, TEL. B.

Headaches

EASY TO CURE WITH

5 Minute Headache Powder

—ONLY AT—

HONOLULU DRUG

VON HOLT BLOCK, 41 KING ST.

A. H. OTIS.

OTTO A. B.

Fresh Cereals

COOK'S FLAKE RICE [something good; needs no salt]

MORNING MEAL, ROLLED OATS

PETTIJOHN'S BREAKFAST GR

CREAM OF WHEAT,

MALTED BREAKFAST FOOD, E

SALTER & WATSON

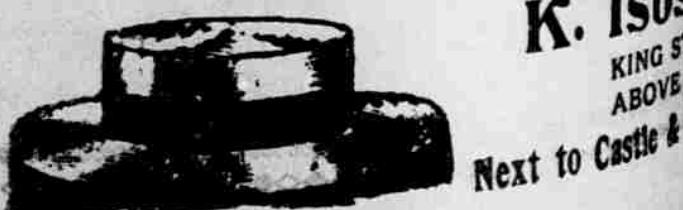
Orpheum Block

Grocers.

Received by S. S. Zealand

NEW - GOOD

Shirts, Suspenders, Gents' Underwear, Neckties, a fine assortment.



K. Isosh

KING STREET

ABOVE B

Next to Castle & Cooke